THE

SPEROS BASIL VRYONIS CENTER

FOR THE

STUDY OF HELLENISM

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VRYONIS CENTER TAKES PART IN MAJOR CONFERENCES IN AUSTRALIA AND WASHINGTON, D.C.

Australian and Greek Prime Ministers to Attend

This spring, the Vryonis Center will participate in two major international conferences focusing on Greeks living in countries where English is spoken and on the challenges facing Greece in the next century.

The first conference, "Greeks in English-Speaking Countries: Yesterday, Today, Tomorrow," will be held in Melbourne, Australia, from March 26-30, 1992. Academics from Australia, Canada, England, Cyprus, Greece, and the United States are expected to take part. The conference has been organized by the Melbourne-based Hellenic Studies Forum and will be opened by Australian Prime Minister Paul Keating.

Attending the conference as representatives of the Vryonis Center will be Dr. Christos P. Ioannides, the Center's director, and Dr. Speros Vryonis, Jr., who is the founder of the Center and a member of its Board of Trustees, and is currently the director of the Alexander S. Onassis Center for Hellenic Studies at New York University. Dr. Ioannides will speak on "Greek Americans and the Cyprus Issue, 1980-1992." In the opening session, Dr. Vryonis will give the keynote address on "Greeks in English-Speaking Countries." Later in the program, he will speak on "The Greek-American Community, the Church, and the Visit of the Ecumenical Patriarch to the United States in 1990."

Also participating in the conference under the auspices of the Vryonis Center are Dr. Alexander Kitroeff, assistant professor at the Onassis Center and in the history department at New York University, and Lambros Papantoniou, the Cyprus News Agency correspondent in Washington, D.C. Their topics will be "The Greek-American Lobby: Its Strategies, 1974-1978" and "The Greek Press in America from the Early Years to the Present," respectively.

The purpose of the conference will be to examine the history of Greek settlement in Australia, Canada, England, and the United States with particular emphasis on sociological factors. These include the values and customs of post-migrant generations, the cohesiveness of Greek communities, the

(*continued on page 2*)

A NOTE FROM THE DIRECTOR

One of the primary objectives of the Vryonis Center is to advance historical research and contribute to an understanding of the interaction between the Greek world and its neighboring peoples and cultures.

The cataclysmic developments in the Balkans, Eastern Europe, and the former Soviet Union point to the importance and relevance of historical research. Knowledge of the recent past—and the more distant historical past—is essential in order to comprehend the underlying causes behind the violent convulsions in the Balkans and the role of Russia in the newly formed Commonwealth of Independent States.

The Vryonis Center offers the opportunity to study developments in the Slavic countries from the perspective of Greece and from the point of view of the Slavs themselves. Its library has a rich collection of books and periodical literature which deals with the interaction between the Slavic world and the Greek and Byzantine worlds. In particular, the library has a solid collection of books on the Balkans in Greek and in several Slavic languages.

An outgrowth of the Balkan crisis, especially the turmoil in Yugoslavia, is the so-called "Macedonian question." The Center offers substantial material in Greek and in other languages, including Serbian and Bulgarian, on the history of Macedonia during the reign of Alexander, the Byzantine period, the Ottoman Empire, and the modern era. Since the time of Alexander, Macedonia and Hellenism have been inseparable. The Center's library welcomes anyone who wishes to inquire about the depth of Hellenism's roots in Macedonian soil.

Christos P. Ioannides
Director

Inside...

Byzantine Conference 4-5
Consul General Visits Center 15
Dr. Reid Joins Center 5-6
Greek Collection 7-8
Lecture on Macedonia 2-3
Library Developments 10
Newsletter Staff 15
Reception given by AHPS 14
Slavic Collection 8-10
Vryonis Center Publications 11-13

VRYONIS CENTER TAKES PART IN MAJOR CONFERENCES IN AUSTRALIA AND WASHINGTON, D.C.

(continued from page 1)

functions and effectiveness of Greek communal organizations, and the perceptions of Greeks held by the broader community.

In addition, the conference will address the role of Greeks in political and public life, the influence of the Greek Orthodox Church on community life in the diaspora, the contribution of the Greek media abroad, the role of Greek schools, and the significance of Greek studies programs in higher education. Relations between Greeks in the diaspora and the Greeks of Cyprus and Greece will be discussed, and special emphasis will be given to diaspora attitudes toward Greek national issues, such as Cyprus, the Aegean, Macedonia, northern Epirus, and the Ecumenical Patriarchate. The diaspora in the context of a new unified Europe will also be assessed.

The conference has been scheduled to coincide with celebrations commemorating Greek independence day on March 25 in Melbourne, the city with the fourth largest Greek population in the world. Following the conference, Dr. Vryonis and Dr. Ioannides will speak at the Greek Festival of Sydney (April 1-2). They will also visit Adelaide where they will give lectures to the Greek community (April 6-7).

Conference at Woodrow Wilson Center

The second conference, "Greece Prepares for the Twenty-First Century," has been organized by the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars in Washington, D.C., and Panteios University in Athens, in cooperation with the Vryonis Center and the Chicago-based United Hellenic American Congress. It will be held from May 5-7 in Washington, D.C.

The topics to be covered will include Greek political institutions and the political "culture" of Greece, Greek foreign policy goals, the evolution of the Greek economy from stagnation to full integration in the European Community, the strains and strengths of Greek society, and the blending of tradition and innovation in modern Greek culture.

Greek Prime Minister Constantine Mitsotakis and Greek Foreign Minister Antonis Samaras are scheduled to participate in the conference. Also attending will be members of the U.S. Congress, leading Greek politicians, members of the Greek media, prominent Greek Americans, and Greek and American academics. The rector of Panteios University, Dr. Demetrios C. Constas, has been instrumental in the planning of the conference and has coordinated the participation of Greek government officials, politicians, journalists, and academics.

Representing the Woodrow Wilson Center will be Dr. Michael Haltzel, director of the institute's West European Studies program. The Vryonis Center will be represented by Dr. Ioannides, who will chair a panel discussion on "The Alignment of Goals and Capabilities in Greek Foreign Policy," and by Dr. Vryonis, who will speak on the reconciliation of tradition and modernity in the culture of modern Greece.

The conference will be held at the headquarters of the Woodrow Wilson Center on the Mall in the nation's capital. This center is an institute for advanced study which was established by the U.S. Congress in 1968. A banquet will be held at the State Department for conference participants.

THE VRYONIS CENTER AND THE AMERICAN HELLENIC PROFESSIONAL SOCIETY

present a lecture by

Dr. Ioannis M. Akamatis

RECENT INVESTIGATIONS AT PELLA: CAPITAL CITY OF PHILIP AND ALEXANDER THE GREAT

Sunday, April 5, 1992 at 2:30 p.m.

California State University, Sacramento: Student Union (Third Floor)

Dr. Ioannis M. Akamatis has been teaching classical archaeology at the University of Thessaloniki since 1986. As a scientific assistant for the Seventeenth Archaeological Ephorate of Western Macedonia, he has been excavating in the ancient agora (marketplace) at Pella since 1980. He also teaches an annual summer course in archaeological field work at this site, 25 miles northwest of Thessaloniki.

Since 1981, Dr. Akamatis's excavation activities in Macedonia have also included research at Kato Kelines and the Hill of Agios Panteleimon in the Florina region. From 1967-1974, he participated in excavations on the Greek island of Samothrace, his birthplace. In 1976, he excavated at ancient Akanthos.

Dr. Akamatis received his Ph.D. from the University of Thessaloniki in 1986, writing his doctoral thesis on a study of clay pots from Pella. After receiving a B.A. in arts and archaeology from the University of Thessaloniki in 1973, he did post-graduate work at the Institute of Fine Arts, New York University, from 1973-1976. Dr. Akamatis was an Associate Member of the American School of Classical Studies in Athens from 1976-1977.

Dr. Akamatis is currently on sabbatical in New York and is spending his sabbatical year as a Charles and Rosanna Batchelor Post-Doctoral Fellow at the Institute of Fine Arts.

MACEDONIA: A GREEK CIVILIZATION

The stelai below are from the cemetery at Vergina, 40 miles southwest of Thessaloniki. Vergina is best known for the discovery of a royal grave dating to the third quarter of the fourth century B.C. (350-325 B.C.) which is believed to be the tomb of Philip II, the father of Alexander the Great.

These stelai, which date between 400 and 350 B.C., were recovered from the graves of ordinary Macedonian citizens. The inscriptions on them are in Greek and the names in the inscriptions are Greek personal names of Macedonia.

On the stele to the left, the names—possibly of two brothers—are ΞΕΝΟΚΡΑΤΗΣ ΠΙΕΡΙΩΝΟΣ (Xenokrates Pierionos) and ΔΡΥΚΑΛΟΣ ΠΙΕΡΙΩΝΟΣ (Drykalos Pierionos). The name on the stele to the right is ΚΛΕΩΝΥΜΟΣ ΑΚΥΛΟΥ (Kleonymos Akylou), another Greek personal name.

These two stelai are beautifully painted. The inscriptions in Greek, the Greek names, and the artistic beauty of these stelai are further testimony to the Greekness of Macedonian civilization.

CONFERENCE ON BYZANTIUM HELD AT CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY, SACRAMENTO

Byzantine tradition is still very much alive in the Orthodox Church, Vryonis Center Director Dr. Christos P. Ioannides said in introductory remarks at a conference on Byzantium. He said that, as a result of the fall of Communism, the Orthodox Church would be playing a new role in Eastern Europe and the countries which comprised the former Soviet Union.

The conference, "Byzantium: A World Civilization," was held at California State University, Sacramento, on November 3, 1991, and was co-sponsored by the Vryonis Center and the American Hellenic Professional Society (AHPS). AHPS President Sam Kamilos opened the conference.

Reverend Jon Magoulias of the Greek Orthodox Church of the Annunciation in Modesto spoke on the development of the Orthodox Church during the Byzantine Empire. In his talk, he referred to the role of the seven Ecumenical Synods in the formulation of church dogma; the discord within the church over the two natures of Christ, the Holy Trinity, and the veneration of holy icons; and the division of authority between the patriarchs and the Byzantine emperors. Reverend Magoulias also discussed the emergence of other schisms and heresies during the Byzantine period which were denounced by the Orthodox Church.

Dr. John Langdon, head of the history department at the Marlborough School in Los Angeles and visiting lecturer in Byzantine history at UCLA, analyzed the contact that took place between Byzantium and the Latin West over a period of a millennium, resulting in the West's adoption of Byzantine legal, theological, political, and cultural structures. Growing Byzantine cultural influence on the West in the later Middle Ages triggered the Italian Renaissance and the genesis of the modern world as we know it, he said. For example, the mosaics of St. Mark's Cathedral in Venice were inspired by prototypes in the Cathedral of St. Sophia in Constantinople, and the founding of Cosimo de Medici's Platonic Academy in Florence was made possible by the appearance of Byzantine refugee scholars in Italy. In addition, after Byzantine scholars at the Council of Ferrara-Florence refamiliarized the West with the writings of Strabo, who postulated a circumnavigable world, Christopher Columbus discovered America.

In his paper on "Byzantium's Encounter with Islam and the Turks," Dr. Stephen Reinert, associate professor of Byzantine and early Ottoman history at Rutgers University, surveyed the Byzantine polemical literature against Islam from the seventh to the fourteenth centuries. To illustrate the main approaches and arguments of this literature, he focused on St. John of Damascus's treatment of Islam in *De haeresibus*, Arethas of Caesarea's letter to an emir, and various letters of the Byzantine emperor Manuel II Palaiologos (1391-1425). Dr. Reinert characterized the Byzantine view of Islam as generally unsympathetic, but he emphasized that this attitude reflected a climate of constant warfare between Byzantines and Muslims and a consequent need on the part of the Byzantines to firmly delineate their intellectual and spiritual boundaries.

A history of Byzantine sacred music, or chant, from 324 A.D. to the present was presented by Dr. Theodore Bogdanos, professor of medieval English and world literature at San Jose State University. This musical form, which evolved from early Christian music and incorporated elements of ancient Greek music theory, achieved artistic maturity between the eighth and the eleventh centuries, following the defeat of iconoclasm. With the fall of Constantinople to the Turks in 1453, Byzantine music entered a period of decadence during which it adopted Arabic scales and imitated the nasal sound of the *muezzins* as they delivered their calls to prayer from minarets.

It was in the mid-eighteenth century that Byzantine chant took the form it has today which is characterized by a greater lack of form and more ornamentation. Dr. Bogdanos pointed out that harmony was not used in Byzantine chant until after 1821. The harmony that emerged was very similar to the Greek *kantada* (love song). The *kantada* had flourished on some Greek islands which were under Italian rule. These islands were heavily influenced by Italian culture while the Greek mainland was part of the Ottoman Empire. The harmony used in Greek Orthodox churches today developed from the harmonizations of John Sakellarides, cantor in the Metropolis Cathedral in Athens, at the beginning of the twentieth century.

Following Dr. Bogdanos's presentation, the choir of the Greek Orthodox Church of the Annunciation in Sacramento, under the direction of William Bobolis, gave a performance contrasting the traditional Western harmony used primarily in

(*continued on page 5*)

The panel of speakers at the conference on Byzantium. From left to right, Reverend Jon Magoulias, Dr. John Langdon, Dr. Stephen Reinert, Dr. Christos P. Ioannides, and Dr. Theodore Bogdanos.

CONFERENCE ON BYZANTIUM HELD AT CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY, SACRAMENTO

(continued from page 4)

Protestant churches and the Byzantine modal harmonization used in Greek Orthodox churches. Modal harmonization, which retains the modality and mysticism of Byzantine chant, has been the focus of contemporary West coast Greek Orthodox composers, such as California composer Frank Desby. To illustrate the two styles of harmony, the choir sang "The Angels in Heaven Praise Thy Resurrection, O Christ Our Savior" in the traditional arrangement by contemporary composer Dimitrios Pappas and in the Byzantine modal arrangement by Desby. The choir also sang part of the "Divine Liturgy" which was written by Dr. Bogdanos in the modal style.

During the banquet that followed the conference, Dr. James Reid, director of the Tsakopoulos Hellenic Library and the Middle East Studies Program at the Vryonis Center, gave the keynote address on the history of the Greek Orthodox patriarchate in Constantinople. He said that it was not until the establishment of Constantinople as the capital of the Byzantine Empire in the early fourth century that the Christian church viewed the patriarchate there as an important institution. The patriarch of Constantinople then became an official of the state in charge of theology and dogma. He was, however, subject to the commands of the Byzantine emperor who was the head of both the church and state. When the Turks conquered Constantinople, the patriarchate was allowed to continue existing, although it was dominated by the sultan and was given secular powers, such as the collection of taxes to support the Ottoman army.

Today, the patriarch must be a Turkish citizen. The process of selecting a new patriarch, involving the Turkish government's approval of a list of candidates submitted by the church, follows basically the same pattern as it did during the Ottoman period. However, the position of the patriarch has been steadily weakened in the Turkish republic as the number of Greeks in Constantinople (Istanbul) has been reduced to about 2,500.

The choir of the Greek Orthodox Church of the Annunciation in Sacramento under the direction of William Bobolis (front row, third from the left). Rev. Demetrius T. Dogias is seated in the center of the front row. The choir performed at the conference on Byzantium at California State University, Sacramento, on November 3, 1991.

DR. JAMES REID JOINS THE VRYONIS CENTER

Dr. James Reid joined the Vryonis Center last August and holds the positions of director of the Tsakopoulos Hellenic Library and director of the Center's Middle East Studies Program. His long career in higher education in the United States includes teaching Middle Eastern studies at UCLA, the University of Wisconsin, the University of California, Santa Barbara, Lehigh University, Muhlenberg College, and Lafayette College. Dr. Reid received his Ph.D. in Middle Eastern history from UCLA in 1978 and previously attended the University of Santa Clara and the University of California, Berkeley.

Dr. Reid has lived abroad extensively. The year before he joined the Vryonis Center staff, he taught Middle Eastern history at the Institute for Mediterranean Studies in Rethymnon, Crete. While he was on Crete, he also studied modern Greek.

With the arrival of Dr. Reid, the Vryonis Center's Middle East Studies Program was launched. This program will focus on the interrelationship between Greece and the Middle East, particularly Greece's relations with Turkey. It will be an integral part of the interdisciplinary goals of the Center and will encourage efforts to study Greece's role in Middle East affairs.

Under Dr. Reid's direction, the program will emphasize a comparative approach to understanding the way in which Greek civilization and culture adapted to its many environments and complex cultural situations. The program will examine the issues surrounding the intermixture of cultures in the Ottoman Empire, the problems created by the awakening of nationalism in the empire in the nineteenth century, and the continuing legacy of these problems in the developments of the twentieth century in the countries that emerged from Ottoman rule. One of the most important historical issues to be addressed is the leadership role played by Greece in the independence movements within the empire in the nineteenth century.

The Middle East Studies Program will aim at the study of the Ottoman Empire and modern Turkey with the intention of establishing independent understandings of these important culture areas. The scope of the comparative study will also include the social interrelations of Balkan peoples under Ottoman rule, especially the interactions between Greeks and other peoples of the Balkan region.

(Continued on page 6)

DR. JAMES REID JOINS THE VRYONIS CENTER

(continued from page 5)

Before joining the Vryonis Center, Dr. Reid's research emphasized the role of Greece and the Greeks within the collapsing Ottoman Empire during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Greek communities were spread throughout the Ottoman world from Moldavia to Egypt and from eastern Asia Minor to Greece and Albania. The military imbroglio which characterized the gradual fall of the Ottoman Empire produced serious consequences for Greeks residing in its far-flung regions, and it continues to lend intensity to modern diplomatic relations between Greece and Turkey.

Dr. Reid is currently researching a book which examines the military collapse of the Ottoman state and the emergence of conflicts in the region of the former Ottoman Empire. Covering the period between the Greek revolution of 1821 and the end of World War I, the book will consider the nineteenth-century origins of these conflicts while attempting to analyze the general problems of militarism within the context of the empire's specific conditions.

One of the chief orientations of Dr. Reid's book is that Ottoman reform in the nineteenth century began with the military and emphasized it as a means of controlling various subject groups—including a large Greek and Greek Orthodox community—through harsh authoritarian rule. Many of the Ottoman reformers who sought to introduce so-called "democratic" and "human rights" reforms after the Crimean War (1853-1856) admired or imitated the model employed by Napoleon III as the basis for governing France. Napoleon established a dictatorial autocracy supported by militaristic ideology, but he also created limited democratic processes which enabled him to control and exploit society more effectively. The reforms in the Ottoman Empire in the nineteenth century actually produced greater autocracy and more restrictions on the exercise of autonomy among subject groups. The result was a series of significant rebellions and revolutions by subjects who were frustrated in their attempts to create viable political entities within the Ottoman system.

As part of the Middle East Studies Program, Dr. Reid is also writing a number of articles about the Ottoman Empire, some of which will emphasize Greece under Ottoman rule. In addition, he is working on translations of Persian texts which illustrate the social and cultural positions of Greeks and Anatolian Christians under Turkish rule during the Middle Ages and the early Ottoman period. His study of these texts is significant because it deals with the question of prejudice toward Greeks and Christians in medieval Islamic written sources. Persian literature played a very significant role in molding and developing Turkish literature in the Middle Ages, and Dr. Reid's work is important, by extension, because it demonstrates that Persian literature was a philosophical source of bias in Turkish literature. This study was begun under the auspices of the Institute for Mediterranean Studies in Rethymnon, Crete, which will publish Dr. Reid's translations as part of a series that includes Arabic and Turkish texts focusing on the same issues. The series was developed by Professors Gregory Sifakis, Vassilis Dimitriades, and Elizabeth Zachariadou at the Institute for Mediterranean Studies.

BOOKS AND ARTICLES BY DR. REID

Persian Texts: Greeks and Christians in an Islamic World. To be published by the Institute for Mediterranean Studies, Rethymnon, Crete.

Tribalism and Society in Islamic Iran. Malibu: Undena Press, 1983.

"Militarism, Partisan War, and Destructive Inclinations in Ottoman Military History, 1854-1918." *Armenian Review* 39 (1986): 1-21.

"Rebellion and Social Change in Astarabad, 1537-1744." *International Journal of Middle East Studies* 13 (1981): 35-53.

Dr. James Reid, director of the Tsakopoulos Hellenic Library and director of the Vryonis Center's Middle East Studies Program.

THE GREEK COLLECTION OF THE TSAKOPOULOS HELLENIC LIBRARY

The foundation of the Tsakopoulos Hellenic Library is its collection of books on Greece and the Greek language. The historical periods covered by the library begin with ancient Greece and continue through the Roman period, Byzantium, the Crusader era (including the period of Venetian domination), Greece under Turkish rule, and modern Greece. Currently, the library's emphasis is on ancient and modern Greece, but within five years it will have significant depth in all periods of research. Intensive efforts will be made by the library staff in the coming years to expand the collection of books focusing on modern Greek studies—from Ottoman rule to the present—especially in the areas of modern Greek literature, history, and diplomatic and political affairs.

Literature—both ancient and Demotic—art, history, anthropology, and political science are the library's strong points, while other topics such as sociology, economics, foreign affairs, and folklore, including Demotic songs, parables and proverbs, are also represented on the library's shelves.

Highlights of the library include a collection of the *Ephimeris tis Kyverniseos* (Journal Officiel); the government gazette of Greece which serves as the official means of publishing and promulgating Greek laws. The library has bound volumes of all the gazettes issued between 1833 and 1864 and those issued between 1898 and 1940. Very few libraries outside Greece have this gazette on their shelves; therefore, the volumes acquired by the Vryonis Center are a significant addition to the library.

The library also has a sumptuous prize donated by Mrs. Seka Allen of Dumbarton Oaks in Washington, D.C. The book in question is Julien-David LeRoy's *Les Ruines des Plus Beaux Monuments de la Grèce* (Paris: H.L. Guèrin and L.F. Delatour, 1758). It is comprised of two volumes under one cover. The first volume is a historical and archaeological study of Greece's ancient monuments. The second is an architectural analysis of these monuments which complements the first volume. Each volume is accompanied by eleven- by eighteen-inch engravings drawn by LeRoy who was a member of the Institut de Bologne.

LeRoy's work appeared in an age when Neoclassicism (adherence to the philosophy, art, and literary ideals of ancient Greece and Rome) exerted a powerful influence upon the development of the Enlightenment. With the inclusion of wild landscapes and persons who could be considered representatives of the local color of Greece under the Ottomans, his engravings reflect the early intrusion of Romanticism into Neoclassical styles. Such texts illustrate the influence Greece exerted on the world throughout history.

The Tsakopoulos Hellenic library intends to emphasize Greek civilization and culture in its collection and in its activities. Among the ideals which Greece inspired in world civilizations was the concept of democracy that served as the model for the governments of the United States and France in the eighteenth century. The connection between modern democracies, Enlightenment Neoclassicism, and ancient Greek philosophical ideals provides significant ground for developing part of the library's collection.

The Greek-American Corner

Part of the effort to build a significant collection of books in the discipline of modern Greek studies will include an emphasis on acquiring works about the Greek diaspora, particularly the Greek-American community. The Vryonis Center is deeply committed to developing a library and archive on the history and literature of Greek Americans and on the role played by the Greek-American community in contemporary American society.

The Greek-American collection of the Tsakopoulos Hellenic Library currently includes the following books:

Buxbaum, Edwin. *The Greek American Group of Tarpon Springs, Florida: A Study of Ethnic Identification and Acculturation*. New York: Arno Press, 1980.

Constantakos, Chrysie Mamalakis. *The Greek-American Subculture: Processes of Continuity*. New York: Arno Press, 1980.

Karanikas, Alexander. *Hellenes and Hellions: Modern Greek Characters in American Literature*. Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1981.

Kunkelman, Gary A. *The Religion of Ethnicity: Belief and Belonging in a Greek-American Community*. New York: Garland Publishing, 1990.

Lovell-Troy, Lawrence A. *The Social Basis of Ethnic Enterprise: Greeks in the Pizza Business*. New York: Garland Publishing, 1990.

Monos, Dimitris. *The Greek Americans*. New York: Chelsea House Publishers, 1988.

Saloutos, Theodore. *The Greeks in America: A Students' Guide to Localized History*. New York: Teachers College Press, Teachers College, Columbia University, 1967.

Scourby, Alice. *The Greek Americans*. Boston: Twayne Publishers, 1984.

Scourby, Alice. *Third Generation Greek Americans, A Study of Religious Attitudes*. New York: Arno Press, 1980.

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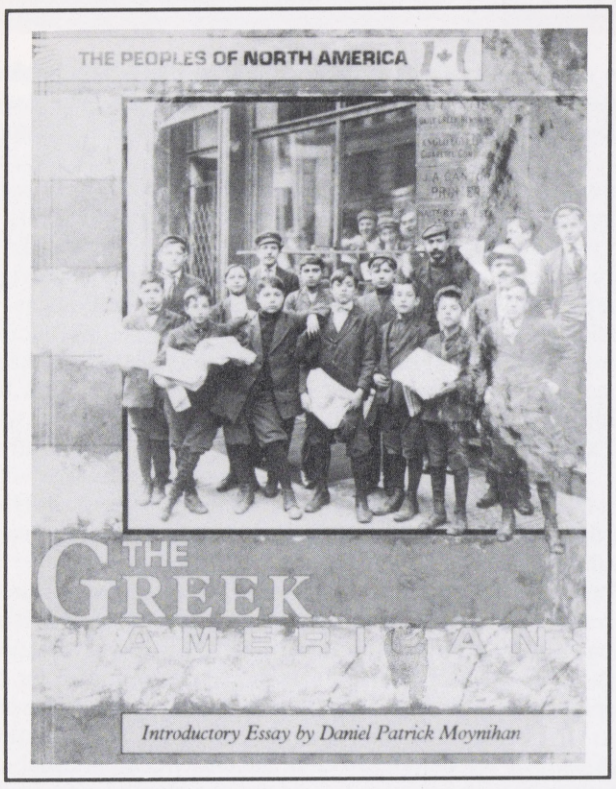


The cover of The Greek Americans *by Dimitris Monos.*

THE GREEK COLLECTION

Newspapers and Periodicals

The library has a significant collection of Greek-American newspapers in both Greek and English. In addition, it has several Greek-language newspapers and magazines published in Greece.

Greek-American newspapers in Greek:

* *Proini* (daily)
* *Ethnikos Kyrix* (daily)
* *Hellenic News of America* (monthly)

Greek-American newspapers in English:

* *Hellenic Chronicle* (weekly)
* *Greek American* (weekly)
* *Hellenic Times* (bi-weekly)
* *Hellenic Journal* (bi-weekly)
* *Orthodox Observer* (monthly)

Newspapers and periodicals from Greece:

* Sunday *To Vima* (newspaper)
* Sunday *Kathimerini* (newspaper)
* *Oikonomikos Tachydromos* (weekly periodical)
* *Panorama* (quarterly periodical of the Athens-based Panorama Cultural Society)

In the future, the collection will include microfilms of Greek and Greek-American newspapers dating from the nineteenth century to the present.

THE SLAVIC COLLECTION

The Tsakopoulos Hellenic Library has an outstanding collection of books on the Slavic peoples of the Balkans and Russia which complements its main collection of volumes on Greek studies. This Slavic collection forms a good basis for the study of the Romanians and the southern Slavs—the Bulgarians, Serbs, Croats, Bosnians, Montenegrins, and Albanians. (For geographical reasons, books on Romania are considered part of the Slavic collection, even though Romanian is not a Slavic language.) The Bulgarian books in the library include texts on history, language, literature, and politics spanning the period from 681 to the present. Serbia and Croatia find significant representation within the library stacks with texts in Serbo-Croatian on medieval and modern history, folklore, and literature.

The study of medieval and early modern Russian history can also form the basis of a research project at the library, as can the study of contemporary Russia. Students seeking background material for Russia's role in the recent formation of the Commonwealth of Independent States as the heir to the collapsing Soviet Union would strike upon useful resources on the library's shelves.

The Slavic collection serves the purpose of assisting scholars in Hellenic studies who wish to examine the interconnections between Greek culture and the Slavic peoples. Byzantine culture spread into the Slavic world and, in turn, some elements of the Slavic civilizations influenced Byzantine culture. Under Ottoman rule, Greek and Slavic cultures also intermingled extensively, expanding the interrelationships of earlier periods. For this reason, any collection dealing with Greece must have, of necessity, a supporting Slavic collection.

The Tsakopoulos Hellenic library will actively seek to expand its Slavic section in the coming years and intends to build one of the finest collections in this field in existence. The Vryonis Center hopes to attract scholars in the various fields of Slavic studies and encourages their inquiries and advice concerning the expansion of the library's acquisitions.

(continued on page 9)

Bulgarian hierarch Sofronii of Vrach, watercolor, 1806, from The Heroic Chronicle, vol. 1, From Century to Century, *Sofia, 1964.*

(continued from page 8)

Some of the most significant books in the library's Slavic section:

Yugoslavia:

Povjest Hrvata od najstarijih vremena do svrsetka XIX stoljeca (History of Croatia from the Oldest Times to the End of the Nineteenth Century). Zagreb. 4 vols: 1899, 1900, 1901, 1911. A rare scholarly journal.

Kalic-Mijushkovic, J. *Beograd u srednejem veku* (Belgrade in the Middle Ages). Belgrade, 1967. A critical study based on primary sources concerning the medieval history of Belgrade.

Cirkovic, S. *Istorija srednjovekovne bosanske drzhave* (History of the Bosnian State). Belgrade, 1964. A very important analysis of the medieval Bosnian state and society.

Begovic, M., ed. *Zakonik Tsara Stefana Dushan.* (The Zaconic of Tsar Stephan Dushan). Belgrade, 1975. A critical work which is a modern Serbian translation of one of the most important medieval law codes of the Balkans, accompanied by scholarly commentary.

Parry, M., and A.B. Lord. *Srpskohrvatske junacke pjesme* (Serbo-Croatian Heroic Epics). Belgrade, 1953. vol. 2. A revolutionary work on the Serbian oral epic on the basis of which Parry confirmed his theory of the literary composition of the Homeric poems.

Bulgaria:

Zlatarski, V.N. *Istorija na Bylgarskata dyrzhavna prez srednite vekove* (History of the Bulgarian State during the Middle Ages). Sofia, 1918-1940. 3 vols. in 4. A landmark in the history of the medieval Bulgarians written by one of Bulgaria's greatest historians.

Bulgarian Academy of Sciences. *Istorija na Bylgarija* (History of Bulgaria). Sofia, 1979-1987. 6 vols. The best and most detailed history of the Bulgarian land and people from antiquity to the late nineteenth century, including the Bulgarian Renaissance from 1856 to 1878. Written by a wide range of Bulgaria's foremost scholars.

Rusev, P., and L. Gylybov. *Pohvalno slovo za Evtimii ot Grigorii Tsemblak.* (Encomium on Evtimi by Gregory Tsemblak). Sofia, 1971. Commentary on one of the great literary works of medieval Bulgarian literature.

Vyzharova, Zhivka, *Slaviani i Prabylgari po danni na nekropolite ot VI-XI v. na teritoriata na Bylgarija* (The Slavs and the Proto-Bulgars on the Basis of Evidence from the Necropolises of the VI-XI Centuries of the Bulgarian Land). Sofia, 1976. The first analytical study of a large number of early Slavic necropolises; *Slavjansiki i slavjanobylgarski selishta v bylgarskite zemi VI-XI vek* (The Slavic and Slavo-Bulgarian Villages in the Bulgarian Land from the VI-XI Centuries). Sofia, 1965. These books, by the late doyen of Slavo-Bulgarian archaeology, are crucial to an understanding of the nature of early Slavic society since the Slavs were illiterate when they first entered the Balkans in the late sixth and seventh centuries and, therefore, left no written records.

Mural from a Thracian grave in Kazanlik, central Bulgaria, fourth century B.C., from The Heroic Chronicle, vol. 1, From Century to Century, *Sofia, 1964.*

Romania:

Roesler, Robert. *Romanischen Studien. Untersuchungen zu Alteren Geschichte Romaniens* (Romanian Studies. Researches on the Ancient History of the Romanians). Leipzig, 1871. Roesler argues that the Romanian people appeared in Transylvania for the first time in the thirteenth century and, consequently, the modern Romanians have no political rights in Transylvania. Since this book appeared, Roesler's theory has been the principle concern of much of modern Romanian scholarship, which has attempted to prove that the Romanian people are descendants of the ancient Romans and Dacians of ancient Daica (present-day Transylvania) and have inhabited the Romanian lands from antiquity to the present in a line of unbroken continuity. *(Continued on page 10)*

THE SLAVIC COLLECTION

(Continued from page 9)

Romania (continued):

Xenopol, A.D. *Une Enigme Historique. Les Roumains en Moyen Age* (A Historical Enigma. The Romanians in the Middle Ages). Bucharest, 1885. The first book to attack, in a systematic and scholarly fashion, the thesis of Robert Roesler concerning the lineage of the Romanian people. In this work, Xenopol poses questions that seriously undermine Roesler's theory and set the line of battle between the proponents of the thesis of unbroken continuity and those who support Roesler.

Iorga, Nicola. *Histoire des Roumains* (History of the Romanians). Bucharest, 1937. 5 vols. Written by the dean of Romanian historians who was the formative influence on Romanian scholarship and was personally of great political and social importance at the time he was murdered by the Fascist Iron Guard in Romania during World War II.

Grecu, V. *Carti de Pictura bisericeasca byzantini. Introducere si editie critica a verisimilor romanesti atat dupa redactiunea lui Dionisie din Furna tradusa la 1805 de Arhimandtirul Macarie cat si dupa alte redactioun mai vechi traducesi anonime* (Books of Byzantine Religious Painting. Introduction and Scholarly Edition of the Oldest Romanian Version after the Edition of Dionysios of Fourna, Translated in 1805 by the Archimandrite Macarie). Cernaute, 1936. Commentary on the oldest Romanian translation, from Greek, of the famous *Painters' Manual* by the Greek monk Dionsius ek tou Phourna. Composed between 1728 and 1733, the text of Phourna became the basic manual for religious painting in Greece, Asia Minor, Bulgaria, Romania, and Serbia.

LIBRARY DEVELOPMENTS

The Tsakopoulos Hellenic Library is currently in the midst of cataloguing the 25,000 books on its shelves. Various people have assisted in starting the catalogue, including Dena Kuchulis. Mrs. Kuchulis has been volunteering her time to access call numbers for books through the Vryonis Center computer link with university libraries and has done a variety of other library-related matters. She has worked for 19 years in the Library Services Department of the San Juan Unified School District where she is responsible for cataloguing media acquisitions for the 72 public schools and the 25 parochial schools in the district.

Theodora Bauguess, administrative assistant at the Vryonis Center, has given invaluable help by doing innumerable tasks concerning the everyday operation of the library. She has also helped in the actual management of library activities.

Both Dr. Christos P. Ioannides, director of the Center, and Susan Spencer, editor of publications at the Center, have also given support in many ways to the functioning of the library. Dr. Speros Vryonis, Jr., director of the Alexander S. Onassis Center for Hellenic Studies at New York University, and Dr. Ioannides have provided invaluable advice concerning the development of the library as an outstanding research institution.

Special thanks must be given to people who have donated books to the Tsakopoulos Hellenic Library. Among the numerous people who are helping to build the library into a major collection are Speros Vryonis, Jr., Christos P. Ioannides, Stylianos Spyridakis, Donald Strickland, Sotiris Kolokotronis, and Thanasis Maskaleris. In the coming years, the library will become one of the finest collections of its kind in the western hemisphere.

Dena Kuchulis and Dr. James Reid in the Tsakopoulos Hellenic Library.

Greece on the Road to Democracy: From the Junta to PASOK, 1974-1986

Edited by Speros Vryonis, Jr.
Illustrated. 402 pp. New Rochelle, N.Y.: Aristide D. Caratzas. $30

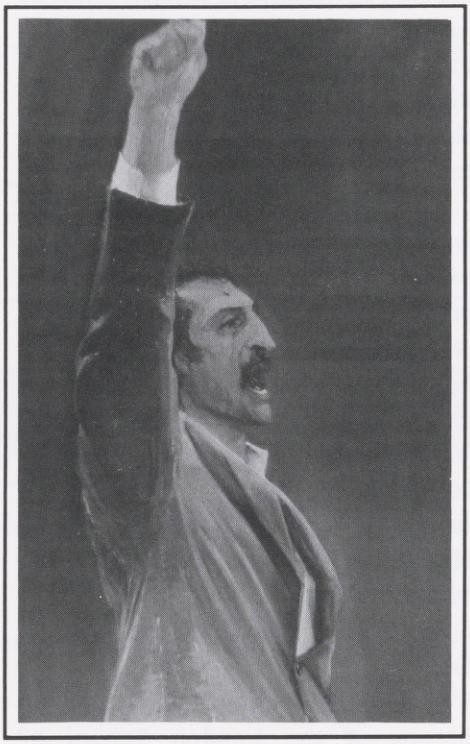
This book, published in early 1991, is the initial book of the Vryonis Center's first publication series entitled *Hellenism: Ancient, Mediaeval, Modern.*

In 1986, Dr. Speros Vryonis, Jr., who was teaching the history of Byzantium, the Balkan peoples, and the Turks at UCLA at the time, recognized the need for a conference in the United States that would chronicle the progress made toward democracy in Greece during the twelve-year period following the collapse of the military junta.

This period had been marked by a number of significant developments. They included the withdrawal of Greece from the military wing of NATO following the Turkish invasion of Cyprus in 1974, the abolition of royalty in Greece through a nationwide plebiscite, the decision to allow the Greek Communist party to become an open and legal participant in Greece's political process for the first time since World War II, the entry of Greece into the European Community, and visits by Greek politicians and diplomats to Eastern European and Middle Eastern countries resulting in agreements between Greece and these countries.

In addition, Andreas Papandreou, a socialist, had won two parliamentary elections without triggering a military coup, and the Greeks had displayed a vitality in their political life which was a remarkable follow-up to the political repression of the seven-year military dictatorship.

The teaching of the history, politics, culture, language, and literature of the modern Greeks has generally been neglected in university curricula in the United States, despite significant American foreign policy interests in Greece and the fairly widespread teaching of classical Greek studies and Byzantine studies. The strides that have been made in introducing modern Greek studies into American higher education occurred without the financial support and stimulus that the government and foundations have given to other area studies since World War II.



"The Slogan," *1977, a painting by Greek artist Chrones Botsoglou from Nicos Hadjinicolaou,* "Painting in Greece During the Last Twenty Years," *in* Greece on the Road to Democracy: From the Junta to PASOK, 1974-1986, *edited by Speros Vryonis, Jr. Courtesy Aristide D. Caratzas, Publisher. All rights reserved.*

It was in the context of a modest but expanding interest in modern Greek studies that the conference planned by Dr. Vryonis was held at UCLA from April 2-4, 1987. Nineteen of the 27 papers that were given at the conference appear in *Greece on the Road to Democracy: From the Junta to PASOK, 1974-1986.* They provide analyses of the internal politics, foreign policy, economy, press, educational system, literature, and arts of Greece. Essays on the Greeks in the diaspora are also included.

Commentary on the development of the two major political parties in the post-junta period—the center-right New Democracy party, and the Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK) of Andreas Papandreou—is provided by Demetrios Katsoudas in "New Democracy: In or Out of Social Democracy?" and by Nikiphoros Diamandouros in "PASOK and State-Society Relations in Post-Authoritarian Greece, 1974-1988."

Dr. Katsoudas of Panteios University in Athens analyzes the New Democracy party in the context of the conservative movement in contemporary Greek history, with particular emphasis on party founder Constantine Karamanlis's strategy for successfully restoring democracy in 1974. Dr. Diamandouros, who teaches in the political science department at the University of Athens, focuses on the central role played by PASOK in bringing about the consolidation and institutionalization of a full-fledged political democracy for the first time in modern Greek history and comments on the problematic aspects of the party.

Greek foreign policy is covered by the following essays: Demetrios C. Constas, "Greek Foreign Policy Objectives, 1974-1986;" Thanos Veremis, "Greece and NATO;" Theodore A. Couloumbis, "Greek-American Relations Since 1974;" Evangelos Kofos, "Greece and the Balkans, 1974-1986;" Van Coufoudakis, "Greece and the Problem of Cyprus, 1974-1986;" and Christos P. Ioannides,

(Continued on page 12)

(continued from page 11)

"Greece, Turkey, the United States, and the Politics of Middle Eastern Terrorism."

Dr. Constas, rector and professor of political science at Panteios University, traces the factors behind the striking contradictions between PASOK's declared foreign policy objectives as an opposition party and its actual foreign policy practices as the ruling party. He claims that PASOK's uneasy adjustment to the foreign policy patterns formulated by its conservative predecessor in government, the New Democracy party, is one of modern Greece's most important political developments. He also argues that the transition from a conservative to a socialist government did not upset Greece's international commitments and only marginally affected the course of Greece's foreign policy.

In his essay on relations between Greece and the United States, Dr. Couloumbis, professor of political science at the University of Athens, argues that the foreign policies of all of Greece's political parties, with the exception of the Communist party, have converged to form a consensus on the following points: Greece will deepen its involvement in the European Community up until the end of the century and will also loosen the bonds of its one-sided dependency on the United States while maintaining a multi-dimensional foreign policy.

Dr. Coufoudakis, Associate Vice Chancellor for Academic Affairs and professor of political science at Indiana University-Purdue University, Fort Wayne, outlines the course of the Cyprus problem under both the New Democracy and PASOK governments as he analyzes the complex relationship between the governments of Greece and Cyprus. Dr. Veremis, professor of political science at the University of Athens and director of ELIAMEP, a research center on modern Greek politics in Athens, points out that Turkey has become the focal point of Greek security concerns since 1974 and has been one of the factors forcing Greece to reconsider its past relations with the United States and NATO.

Dr. Ioannides, director of the Speros Basil Vryonis Center for the Study of Hellenism, explains how Middle Eastern terrorism has adversely affected Greek-American relations and has generated numerous complications for Greek foreign policy. He also compares the responses of the U.S. government to terrorist incidents in Greece, Pakistan, and Turkey, and examines the effects of Irangate—the diversion of money to the Contras from the U.S. government sale of arms to Iran—on Greek-American relations.

In commenting on Greece's relations with the Balkans, Dr. Kofos, a Balkan expert at the Greek foreign ministry, emphasizes that Greece's traditional post-war perception of the "danger from the north" did not prevent Athens from making gestures of cooperation toward the Balkan states during the junta. With the collapse of the military regime, he says, increased priority was given to rapprochement with the Balkans by Prime Minister Constantine Karamanlis, reflecting the new international needs of Greece.

Turning to economic matters, John Spraos of the London School of Economics outlines the dominant role played by the ruling socialist government in the Greek economy. In "Government and the Economy: the First Term of PASOK, 1982-1984," he covers the party's policies concerning wages, investments, and the so-called "problematic enterprises"—companies which are over-indebted and operating at a loss. He also explains the party's commitment to economic decentralization and "socialization"—social accountability of enterprises owned by the public sector and high-level participation of the work force and wider social groups in the affairs of these enterprises. In "The Austerity Program: Causes, Reactions, and Prospects," Loukas Tsoukalis of the University of Athens examines the two-year economic stabilization program imposed by Papandreou in October 1985, shortly after his reelection, to alleviate Greece's serious domestic and external financial imbalances. The essay discusses the reactions of political parties and Greek society in general to the package of austerity measures.

The Greek press and educational system are addressed in "The Greek Press: Its Function, Ownership, and Relations with the Government," by Angelos Stangos, an Athens-based Greek journalist, and in "The Impasse of Greek Higher Education," by Gregory M. Sifakis, professor of classics at the University of Thessaloniki. The latter is an analysis of the unwieldy size and poor quality of the Greek university system which is characterized by a lack of funds, limited space, insufficiently equipped libraries, inefficient organization, and virtually non-existent university-sponsored research.

The development of prose writing and painting in the post-junta years is analyzed by George Yatromanolakis, professor of modern Greek literature at the University of Athens, in "Prose Writers and the New Environment, 1974-1986," and by Nicos Hadjinicolaou, professor of art history at the University of Crete, in "Painting in Greece During the Last Twenty years."

Among the remaining essays in the book are "The Greeks of Australia: A New Diasporic Hellenism," an examination of the social and economic aspects of the Greek community in Australia and the impact of the events of 1974-1986 in Greece on this community, by Reginald Appleyard of the University of Western Australia.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE VRYONIS CENTER

Hellenism: Ancient, Mediaeval, Modern Series

* Vryonis, Speros, Jr., ed. *Greece on the Road to Democracy: From the Junta to PASOK, 1974-1986*. New Rochelle, N.Y.: Aristide D. Caratzas, 1991.

Subsidia Balcanica, Islamica et Turcica Series

* Ioannides, Christos P. *In Turkey's Image: The Transformation of Occupied Cyprus into a Turkish Province*. New Rochelle, N.Y.: Aristide D. Caratzas, 1991.

* Bierman, Irene A., Rifa'at A. Abou-El-Haj and Donald Preziosi, eds. *The Ottoman City and Its Parts: Urban Structure and Social Order*. New Rochelle, N.Y.: Aristide D. Caratzas, 1991.

To order any of these books, please contact:

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FORTHCOMING PUBLICATIONS OF THE VRYONIS CENTER

The Vryonis Center announces the publication of eight new volumes under its auspices. The following books will be published by the end of June 1992 by Aristide D. Caratzas as part of two Vryonis Center series:

Hellenism: Ancient, Mediaeval, Modern Series

* Constantelos, Demetrios J. *Poverty, Society, and Philanthropy in the Late Medieval Greek World.*

* Contopoulos, Michael. *The Greek Community of New York City: Early Years to 1910.*

* Ioannides, Christos P., ed. *Cyprus: Domestic Dynamics and External Constraints.*

* Langdon, John S. *Byzantium's Last Imperial Offensive in Asia Minor.*

* Spyridakis, Stylianos. *Antiquitates Cretenses: Studies on Ancient Crete.*

* Vryonis, Speros , Jr., ed. *Byzantine Studies: Essays on the Eleventh Century and on the Slavs.*

Subsidia Balcanica, Islamica, et Turcica Series

* Stoianovich, Traian. *Between East and West: The Balkan and Mediterranean Worlds.*
  - Vol. 1: *Economies and Societies: Land, Lords, States, and Middlemen.*
  - Vol. 2: *Economies and Societies: Traders, Towns, and Households.*

Reception Given by the American Hellenic Professional Society in Honor of the Vryonis Center

AHPS President Sam Kamilos speaks at the reception at the Vryonis Center while the Center's director, Dr. Christos P. Ioannides, looks on.

Artist Mehri Yazdani Reid, wife of Dr. James Reid, left, and photographer Mary Swisher standing next to Mrs. Swisher's photographs of the Mani region of Greece on exhibit at the Vryonis Center.

The American Hellenic Professional Society (AHPS) organized a reception at the Vryonis Center in October to acquaint its members and their guests with the Center's headquarters in Rancho Cordova. The event coincided with the opening of a three-month exhibit of photographs of the Mani region of Greece at the Center by Sacramento photographer Mary Swisher.

AHPS President Sam Kamilos greeted the 100 people who attended the reception and said that the event would give them the opportunity to learn what a "tremendous resource" the Center is for the community. He said that the AHPS and the Vryonis Center had been able to work together in planning events "to the benefit of the community." Vryonis Center Director Dr. Christos P. Ioannides also told the group about the Center's activities.

Since the Vryonis Center moved from Los Angeles to Sacramento in 1989, it has collaborated with the AHPS in organizing the Center's inaugural symposium entitled "The Odyssey of Hellenism from Homer to the End of the Twentieth Century," a conference on Byzantium, and a seminar on the political and economic situation in modern Greece.

Among those attending the conference were Dr. Donald Gerth, president of California State University, Sacramento, and Mrs. Gerth, and other prominent members of the community. Twenty exotic cheeses, selected by former AHPS President Paul Peters, were served with wine and fruit.

AHPS was founded in 1975 for the purpose of providing educational, cultural, and social activities for professional people of Greek descent. Among these activities are lectures on both modern and ancient Greece and on various aspects of the Greek-American community. In addition, AHPS serves the community by providing speakers, visual aids, and literature regarding the Hellenic culture and language to schools and community groups.

The American Hellenic Professional Society Executive Officers

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THE VRYONIS CENTER NEWSLETTER STAFF

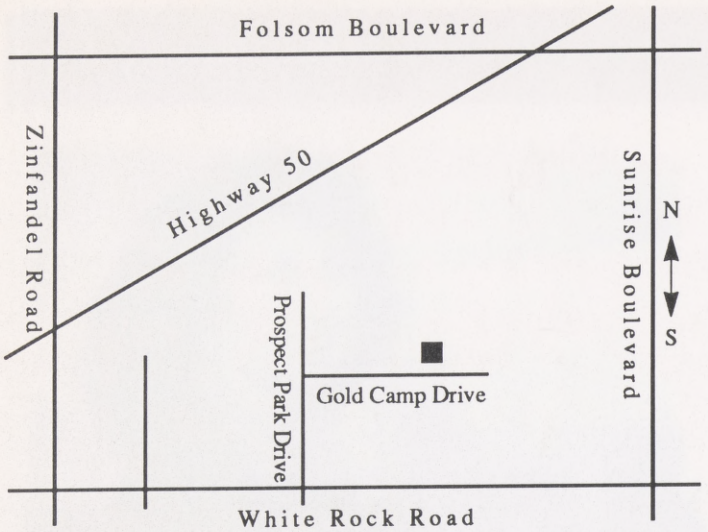
Theodora Bauguess is the administrative assistant to the director of the Vryonis Center. Among her many responsibilities are designing and laying out the Center's newsletter and managing office affairs. Mrs. Bauguess was born in Australia and lived in Greece for five years. She attended Azusa Pacific University in Azusa, California, and is currently taking courses in Sacramento toward a degree in education. Mrs. Bauguess has worked as a counselor in summer youth camps in Greece and currently works weekly as a youth group instructor in Sacramento on a volunteer basis.

Susan Spencer is editor of publications at the Vryonis Center. She edits the Center's newsletter and books that are published under the auspices of the Center. Ms. Spencer lived in Greece for 13 years and worked as a journalist in Athens for UPI and for the Athens News Agency, Greece's national news agency. She holds an M.A. in Egyptian history and archaeology from the University of Toronto and has studied Greek archaeology in Athens. She has also worked on excavations in Egypt, Jordan, Israel, and Greece.

THE NEW CONSUL GENERAL OF GREECE VISITS THE VRYONIS CENTER

Elias Clis became Consul General of Greece in San Francisco in November 1991 after the former Consul General, Constantin Yerocostopoulos, was posted to Yugoslavia. Mr. Clis's previous postings have included Brussels, Bucharest, and London. He has also served in Turkey. Mr. Clis and his wife Ersi visited the Vryonis Center on February 4, 1992.

Consul General of Greece, Elias Clis, left, with his wife Ersi Clis and Dr. Christos P. Ioannides, director of the Vryonis Center, in front of the Vryonis Center.



For further information about the Vryonis Center, please call:

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To reach the Center from downtown Sacramento, take Highway 50 east and exit the freeway at the Zinfandel off-ramp. Turn right on Zinfandel. At the first intersection, turn left onto White Rock Road. At the second signal, turn left onto Prospect Park Drive. Then turn right at Gold Camp Drive.

The Center is open to the public from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Monday through Friday.

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